



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, November 24, 1853.

The Ohio Journal of Education, for November, is worth to any teacher the price for one year. It contains several practical articles, some of which we intend transferring to our columns.

The Massachusetts Teacher is always a welcome visitor. The article from the Edinburgh Review on Popular Education, in the United States, should be read by all, but especially by those who grumble at paying their school tax.

Godley's Lady's Book.

We copy the following from the "Paterson Gazette," and adopt it as our own.

The Lady's Book for December has already been received at this office. The leading engraving, "Christ Healing the Sick," is the best evidence of the perfection of that art that ever came under our eye, and we believe it is the only correct copy of the original that was ever taken. The colored fashion plate in this number the ladies will find "Excelsior," both as regards beauty and fashion; they will also find forty other engravings of the most useful kind to them, some of which are patterns of embroidery, lace, net-work, edgings, &c. The reader's taste has also been abundantly catered for by the many interesting and entirely original articles which are to be found in this issue. Godley will commence in the January number the best story ever written by T. S. Arthur, which is being prepared expressly for the Lady's Book. Now is the time for you to subscribe, Ladies of Stroudsburg! with the commencement of the volume. Our wife would rather go without her Young Hyacinth any time (and she is passionately fond of it too) than miss the smiles of Godley, or a new dress either, than be without his patterns for making it.

Orders for the Book accompanied with the Cash, received at this office. Send them along.

Lafayette College.

We learn by the "Eastonian," of the 18th inst. that this Institution now numbers between seventy and eighty Students, and two years ago it numbered but about thirteen. We are greatly pleased at the indications of its future prosperity and usefulness. We understand that the two Literary Societies are devising plans by which they may erect two new Halls, for their occupancy, and are about asking the trustees for grounds to locate them upon.

The Grand Jury of Luzerne County.

at the November Term of Court, found a true bill against the Deputy Marshalls for assault and battery committed on Bill Thomas, at Wilkes-Barre, in September last, while attempting to serve on him a civil process.

Death of a U. S. Senator.

Charles G. Atherton, United States Senator from New Hampshire, died at Manchester, N. H. on the 14th inst.

In the Martha Washington case, on trial at Columbus, a question arose as to whether an officer had a right, under any circumstances, to break the seal of a letter addressed to another person. Judge McLean said that, if any person opened a letter under any pretence whatever, he was liable to be prosecuted under the post office laws. If suspicious letters came it would be better for the postmaster to send them to the Department; they had no authority to open them, neither had the marshal, police, nor that court.

Massachusetts.

The election in this State last week resulted as follows: For Governor—Washburn, Whig, 60,959; Bishop regular Pierce, Loc, 35,779; Wales Hunker Loc, 5,470; Wilson, Free Democrat, 29,897; Scattering 224. The vote on the new Constitution was for it 62,685, against it 57,726—so it is lost by 5000 and upwards. The legislature stands—Senate 11 Whigs, 9 others, and 20 vacancies; House—162 Whigs, 98 others, 166 vacancies. The vacancies in the Senate will be filled by the majority of that body; and those in the House by the majority there. Massachusetts is herself again!

The Constables in Philadelphia, engaged in brining suits against the tavern keepers for doing business on the Sabbath, are reaping a handsome remuneration for attending to what the Court had declared to be their duty. The penalty in each case is \$4, half of which goes to the informer. Some of the tavern keepers have, however, got to be so cute that they get a friend to make the information and by an arrangement in that way, save half of the penalty.

Mr. Dallas in the Field.—The West Chester Jeffersonian and the Lancasterian are out in favor of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas for the next presidency.

The population of the Canadas is two millions.

The War in China—Its Barbarities.

The advices from China give shocking accounts of the barbarities which are committed at the sacking of towns and on the field of battle. It is stated that in one engagement one thousand were killed, besides a large number who were drowned by being pursued into the river; in another, seven thousand were killed; in another seven hundred were burnt to death and three hundred killed, only ninety prisoners having been brought in by the victors; but they had the heads of one hundred and fifty others. Numerous engagements are mentioned where thousands perished. The Emperor appears to set the example of barbarous cruelty. When one of his officers is defeated he takes his head off. Every General, therefore, is fighting for his own head.

Georgia.

From the Message of Governor Cobb to the Legislature we learn that the present debt of Georgia is \$2,635,472, and that the balance in the treasury on the 20th of October was \$74,557. Governor Cobb recommends a return to annual sessions of the General Assembly, and believes that the public judgment of the State is prepared to acquiesce therein. He also recommends the extension of the law giving judicial elections to the people to the remaining cases of state officers elected by the Legislature. In the event of the Lemon case being carried before the Supreme Court, he advises that the Executive be authorized to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia. The message touches upon a great variety of local topics, and concludes by an allusion to the flattering prospect which the present condition of our Federal relations presents, now that the angry sectional strifes which at one time threatened to disturb our domestic tranquility have so happily terminated.

Utah Territory.

We have a month's later intelligence from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake—the half-way house of California overland emigration. The Utah Indians, since last advices, have been more quiet, only killing a few men and running off with a small quantity of grain and vegetables, which the Mormons at the time were very much in need of. But the inhabitants have so little faith in a continued peace that they have resolved to build a wall around Great Salt Lake City to protect the citizens from any sudden incursion of the savages and render the city impregnable to foes.

Heavy Robbery in New York.

Mr. L. D. Geer, of Erie county, Penn., while at the National Theatre, N. York, on Tuesday night of last week, was robbed of his pocket book, containing \$2500 in Buffalo and New York City Railroad Stock, a check on the Hollister Bank at Buffalo, for \$458.44, and about \$200 in money. A young man named James Balis, who was seen in the act of sounding the pockets of others, was arrested on suspicion.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided, in an appeal from the District Court of Allegheny county, in which that county was plaintiff that shares of Bank Stock are not subject to taxation for county purposes. The following is the decision of the Court, as delivered by one of the Judges:

"The question here is, are shares of Bank stock subject to taxation for county purposes? By the law of 1844, section 32, 'shares of stock in any Bank' are made taxable for State and county purposes, and section 33 prescribes the measure of the State tax and mode of collecting it. But all this was changed by the law of 1850 regulating Banks. By its section 21, the tax on dividends is considerably increased, and by section 26 a direct tax is added on the stock itself, with a proviso that the stock shall not be subject to taxation for any other purpose; and this provision remains in the supplementary law of 1852, pamphlet laws, page 443, which repeals this direct tax; and the result is that the 21st section of the act of 1850 is the only rule for taxing Bank stock, and it is not taxable for county purposes. We cannot appreciate the distinction that would make the shares in the hands of the owners liable, while the capital stock is expressly exempt.

"And we can see reasons that justify the exemption of bank stock from all other than State taxes. The State needs this source of revenue for its own purposes, and it may not suit to leave it open to general taxation. Moreover, banks are not allowed to deal with their money as they please, and fix their own rate of discount, and with such restrictions on them it might not be just to impose upon them the same burdens that can well be borne by the wealth that is unrestricted in the mode of its employment. Besides this, the burden of such taxation is very unequal, most of it escaping taxation by favoritism, concealment, or carelessness."

Pierce's Consistency.

The question among politicians has been, why has Gen. Pierce turned Judge Bronson out of the post of Collector of New York, and retained Mr. O'Connor, the District Attorney there, in office, although he has publicly placed himself by Judge B's side—vituperated the official Union in a long newspaper article under his own signature, and the Harbors have even challenged the administration to remove him? It is said that Mr. O'Connor himself wrote to the President asking why he was not turned out, when he sympathized and co-operated with Judge Bronson in every particular, to which Gen. Pierce returned a most friendly and conciliatory answer! The reason is said to be that the Collector has a great many offices in and around the Custom House to bestow, but the District Attorney has no patronage; and, therefore, Mr. Marcy, who is a practical man and looks only at the "spoils" side of the question, don't care about taking off the District attorney's head. It may be that there is another reason. Mr. O'Connor is a Roman Catholic, and Pierce dare not offend that communion. Bronson a Protestant, is treated without ceremony, but his Catholic friend need not be so summarily disposed of. It will not do to deny that such religious considerations enter into political matters. The man is wilfully blind who cannot see their influence. Most assuredly, Catholics have as good a right as any other citizen to hold office, without impeachment of their religious faith; but the officer, who knuckles to a subordinate of that Denomination and dare not even resent his taunts, is a poor specimen of a Republican Chief Magistrate. Those who preferred Pierce to Scott because the former was the friend of the Compromise Measures have had their eyes opened in part by recent events in New York. Those, too, who supported Pierce because they could not trust Scott for fear he would be under Catholic influence, can learn something more from the different treatment extended to Bronson and O'Connor.

Penn. Rep.

The Failure of the Bank of Massillon.

The Western papers speak in strong terms of the failure of the bank Massillon, which blew under very peculiar circumstances. It was chartered in 1835 for twenty years. Capital stock \$200,000, with privilege to issue \$400,000.—H. Dwight, of New York, bought enough of its stock to give him entire control of the concern. He employed about \$200,000 of his bills in building the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; so that a great amount of its bills is in the pockets of the Western farmers and laborers. Dwight has possession of about \$350,000 of its assets, it is said, and has lately failed in N. Y. the bank goes down, of course, with no means to redeem its bills. Nearly the entire funds of the bank appear, from this representation, to have been monopolized by one man. The Cleveland Herald says:

"The officers of this one-man bank must have known where its funds were, they must have been aware that the least jar to the credit of the man who owned, would involve in a serious loss the innocent, credulous bill-holders, who, looking upon the miserable farce of bank government as a genuine reality, had salted down the promises to pay issued by these dummies. What excuse have the nominal managers of this skeleton bank to render to the honest hard-working farmers of Ohio for the fraud perpetrated upon them? Do they say that the bank belonged to Mr. Dwight, and like any other man, he has a right to do what he may like with his own? This answer is not satisfactory. The public have extended confidence to the Board of Directors and the corps of Officers, in the full belief that the affairs of that Bank would be managed faithfully and honestly for the joint benefit of its stockholders and the public, and the absorption of the funds of that bank by one man, so completely that its credit rested on the uneasy wave of Wall street, was an outrage and a fraud."

Murder by a Madman in Perry Co.

On Tuesday the 8th inst., our community was thrown into an excitement, by the report that a madman, who is a pauper in the Perry Co. (Penn.) Alms house near this place, had perpetrated a most horrid murder. On going to the spot the terrible report proved only too true. The following are the circumstances connected with the dreadful scene: In the afternoon the Steward of the Alms House, Mr. Balhazer, sent three of the paupers into the forest to cut wood, two Irishmen, and a German who is not considered a lunatic, though subject to fits of ungovernable irascibility. This man had been troublesome on former occasions, though lately had behaved pretty well; he was a man of great strength. Soon after they commenced work, without any provocation whatever, indeed not a word was spoken by any one, he raised his sharp and heavy axe and with one tremendous blow buried it in the body of the unfortunate Irishman, who stood just before him.—The axe entered the right shoulder bone, passed through the ribs, divided the right lobe of the lung and separated the aorta; instant death of course ensued. After the deed was done he took up his axe and went home, where he was put in irons, and will be tried. An inquest was held over the body of the murdered man, and the verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Yours, &c., R. W. Wisor.

Boston has 22,000 legal voters.

Living Prices.

The New York Tribune descants in the following manner respecting the universal rising disposition everywhere manifest:

"Everything is going up—except morals, in this city. Houses are going up. Streets are going up. People are going up—up town. Rents are up. We do not know that they can go higher. Everything is constantly going up, up. Flour is so high at the grocer's that it refuses to rise in the kitchen. A good many will be put to raise bread, if flour rises any higher. Coal is so high that many people cannot get it to go down the coal slide to the cellar. Notwithstanding it is constantly falling through the grate—it takes a great deal of money, seven dollars, to raise a ton. Firewood must have grown on tall trees or it never would stand up at present prices. Butter is so high—two and sixpence per pound, that it will not go down poor people's throats; the supply comes from so far 'up country' there is nothing low about it, except quality. Potatoes have been getting up ever since they were put into their beds. They took a rise when they were dug, and it has been hard digging to make a rise to reach them ever since. Beef, though neither high fed, nor high bred, is high priced enough to make up for both. Sixteen cents a pound for steak, warranted as tough as any white oak.—Our mutton all comes from mountain sheep. The price is above anything in the low lands. The price of pork is enough to make the buyer do what the pig did when he was seized to be killed.—Chickens are all of the Shanghai breed. They are high enough. Turkeys have grown quite out of reach. Even geese, short as their legs are, are able to rise on wings above the vulgar herd. Ducks have got up, like a flock out of a frog pond. We cannot raise a quack without a dollar. Water, that used to run down hill to the level of common people, has now got a way of getting up above their reach. You have to come down ten dollars to make it come up in the Croton pipes. Dry goods used to be low: 'selling off at cost.' We never hear of such things now. Even brandy, that used to run down so easy, is up now. A shilling a drink. Every thing we eat, drink and wear is—high ho, how high!"

New York Markets.

New York, Nov. 10.—The market for Flour this morning is somewhat unsettled. Western Flour is unchanged, with sales of 10,000 barrels. In Southern, the transactions amount to 1000 barrels at \$7.47, 12½. Wheat is steady, with sales of 30,000 bushels at \$1.75, 1.76 cents for Genesee, and \$1.60 for Ohio.—In Rye, 3,000 bushels were sold at 97 cents. Corn is something better, with sales of 30,000 bushels at 78½ cents for mixed. Whiskey is lower. Sales of 300 barrels at 29.29½ cents per gallon.

FAST TROTTING.—On Saturday last a great feat was performed by a horse on the Centerville Race Course, L. I. \$1000 was staked against \$3000, that he would trot 100 miles in nine hours, a distance which he performed in 8 hours, 55 minutes, and 53 seconds—coming out in prime order. His owner then was induced to trot him another mile on a palfrey bet, when the noble animal fell dead. This is the greatest trotting feat on record; but the brutal winding up disgraces the whole affair.

Champagne is manufactured in France from the juice of the rhubarb plant.

New Jersey Election. The official vote for Governor foots up as follows:—Price 38,512 Haywood 34,530—majority for Price 3,982.

The Whole Story.

The Albany Knickerbocker, under the head of "Independence and Progress," tells the whole story of our nation's birth and progress in a remarkably short paragraph for a theme so comprehensive.—The style is rather racy, but decidedly "to the point."

"It is seventy-seven years ago to-day since Uncle Sam was born, and what an eventful seventy-seven years they have been. Seventy-seven years ago, the United States was a remote circumstance; they now compose the second commercial nation in the world. In three-quarters of a century they have revolutionized the world, built up an empire, licked our mother, and fenced in a continent. In less than it took Methuselah to get out of swaddling clothes, we have made more canals, tamed more lightning, and harnessed more steam, and at a greater cost in money, than the whole revenues of the world could have paid for the day he got out of his time. In seventy-five years we not only changed the politics of the earth, but its wearing apparel—cotton shirts being as much the offspring of the United States, as ballot-boxes and democracy. Since the fourth of July, 1776, the whole world has been to school, and what is better, has learned more common sense than was taught in the previous four thousand years.—The problem of self-government has been solved, and its truth made immortal as Washington or yellow corn. Its adoption to all the wants of the most aspiring nation has been its most signally manifested Under its harmonious working, a republic has grown up in an ordinary lifetime that would have taken another system of government a thousand years to have brot about. Yes, in less time than it has taken some green-house plants to arrive at maturity, we have built a nation that has spread itself from Maine to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a nation that has caught more Mexicans, planted more telegraph posts, and owns more steamboats, than any nation that ever lived or ever will live. For all this, we again say, thank God, and praise Thomas Jefferson."

There were 106,859 less votes polled at our late election in Pennsylvania, than in 1852.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Arabia.

Cotton and Flour both Declined at Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The royal Mail Steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 5th, being three days later than the previous advices, arrived at her wharf at Jersey City at 9 o'clock this morning.

The news is of a very interesting character.

In Liverpool, Flour had declined sixpence to one shilling per bbl. Wheat was two pence lower. Corn had advanced one shilling per quarter.

In Liverpool, Cotton had declined one-eighth on fair qualities and under middling descriptions. Middling remained unchanged. Middling Uplands were quoted at 5½d.

The London Money Market presented no new feature. Consols closed at 94, being a decline of one eighth since the receipt of the Baltic's advices.

The Bullion in the Bank of England is increasing, and money appears, if anything, to be easier. The effect of the latest war accounts from the East were not known in England, as none were received but a few hours previous to the Arabia's departure. Money was in quick demand, and silver had been in great request for China and India, and prices had advanced.

Turkey and Russia.

The news from the East is of a conflicting and contradictory character. The rumor however, is confirmed, that a Turkish force of 30,000 had crossed the Danube and it was announced that they had occupied Kalafat. It was reported that they had been attacked there and defeated by the Russians in a pitched battle.

Omar Pasha, before crossing the Danube, addressed a spirited proclamation to the army, stirring up their patriotism and declaring he would "sacrifice his body and soul, to be revenged on the invaders of his country."

He kept his word as to the Russian evacuation of the Principalities, and at the expiration of the fifteen days commenced hostilities in all directions, and in good earnest. During the interim of fifteen days the Turks were actively employed in transporting troops to certain portions of the Danube, from which they could cross with little further obstacle to the opposite banks held by the Russians.

The passage of the Danube by the Turks, under command of Omar Pasha, was effected without opposition.

The reason assigned for the evacuation of Kalafat by the Russians was the great mortality which prevailed among the troops in the different camps.

It was rumored, however, that the Russians afterwards returned to Kalafat, and in a pitched battle had defeated the Turks. Prince Paskiewitch had left St. Petersburg for Bucharest, to take command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

The main force of the Russians were in position near Bucharest, where several hundred pieces were posted, and every preparation made for defence.

There were rumors prevalent that Reschid Pacha had retired from the Ministry. The latest accounts from Bucharest report that 2000 Turks had appeared off Guirgers, and fired into the town.

In the conflict, which is stated to have been very desperate, many Russians and Turks were killed. The Turks received the worst of it, and retreated up the river, closely followed by the Russians.

At Kalafat it was reported that there were daily skirmishes between the Turks and Russians, though they amounted to nothing serious.

The Turks respect all foreign property under the Austrian flag.

Another dispatch from Vienna, by way of Paris, under date of Nov. 3d, announces that a battle had taken place near Kalafat between the Turks and Russians. The Turks numbered 8,000, and the Russian force was only 2,500.—The engagement was a desperate one, and lasted about two hours, when the Russians retreated with a heavy loss.

Prince Gortchakoff had left Bucharest for Karaiowa. His departure produced a profound sensation. A battle was expected to take place in that direction.—Karaiowa was full of Russian troops.

Prince Paskiewitch was on his way to the Principalities to take command of the Russian forces.

It was supposed that the Russians would purposely allow a considerable portion of the Turks to establish themselves in Lesser Wallachia, in order to bring them to battle as soon as possible; and as the Russians felt confident of victory, they would, after driving back the Turks, quietly await a settlement of the affair on such terms as the great European powers thought reasonable.

The latest reports state that martial law had been proclaimed by the Russians in Bucharest and in all the other towns of the Danubian Principalities. All intercourse with the Turks was prohibited under pain of death, and any person found corresponding with a Turk was to be summarily executed.

On the 24th ult. the Turkish fleet weighed anchor and sailed for the Black Sea.

The combined fleets of England and France lie at Lape, in the Dardanelles. The Porte had despatched Namir Pasha to Paris and London, on a special mission.

All the Russian subjects in Turkey are placed under the protection of Austria.

The endeavors of Austria were still directed towards inducing the Czar and the Sultan to adopt the Vienna note, and there were some hope of a success attending the effort.

A refugee tumult had taken place at Pera.

The latest telegraphic accounts report that there had been battles in Circassia and Dagistan, and that the Russians were defeated by the mountaineers.

French and British officers were arriving in Turkey in considerable numbers.—The great European Powers were actively at work to endeavor to check hostilities.

With regard to the new note reported to have been drawn up when the Baltic sailed, it was said that the Czar had consented to accept it, on condition that England and France guarantee the acceptance of the same by the Sultan, which it is understood those countries decline doing, neither being disposed to use coercion in the matter.

The Czar stated that this would be the last proposition that he would make or accept.

The Grand Council of the Divan, it was believed, had been called together to consult on the subject.

It was proposed in Constantinople to open a loan in the United States.

The following is the official proclamation of Omar Pasha, addressed to the army previous to crossing the Danube:

Imperial Soldiers: When firm and courageous, we shall engage the enemy; we will not flee, but will sacrifice our body and soul with the full determination of being avenged. Look to the Koran! On the Koran we have sworn! You are Musslemen, and I doubt not you are ready to sacrifice body and soul for your religion and Government; but if there be among you a single man afraid of war, let him say so, for it is dangerous to face the enemy with such men! He who is under the feeling of fear should be employed in hospitals or other occupations; but he who remains with us, and turns his back on the enemy, shall be shot. Let courageous men, who long to manifest their devotedness to their religion and throne, remain. Their hearts are united with God, and, if faithful to their religion, they will prove themselves brave.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Enoch Walker, an old and much esteemed citizen of Susquehanna county, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning last. He had stopped to spend the night with Squire Rogers, at the Summit, and supper and retired in his apartment health.—The body was taken to Dimock; Susquehanna county, for burial. Friend Walker has spent a lifetime in endeavoring to do good to his fellow men, and seemed actuated alone by the principles of benevolence and religion. Peace to his ashes.—*Carlisle Transcript.*

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by Rev. J. F. Boone, Mr. James Snover, of Warren co. N. J., and Miss Sarah A. Kortze, of Monroe co. Pa.

On the 19th inst. by the same, Mr. George Bortzler and Miss Eliza J. Nicols, both of Monroe co.

On the 15th inst. by Rev. William Clark, Mr. Philip Cyphers, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Amanda Fenner, of L. Smithfield, Monroe co. Pa.

DIED.

In Stroudsburg, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Adeline Datot, widow of the late Anthony Datot, in the 84th year of her age.

At Marshalls Creek, on the 13th inst. Maria, wife of Daniel Casebeer, aged 27 years 9 months & 27 days; leaving a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe County.

In the matter of the account of Charlton Burnett, committee of the Estate of Isaac Hanna.

The auditor appointed by said Court to examine and if necessary resettle the said account and make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 16th day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the office of Charlton Burnett, Esq. in Stroudsburg, when and where all persons interested can attend.

F. STARBIRD, Auditor.

November 24, 1853.—dt.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of George Hagelauer, late of Smithfield township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills in and for the County of Monroe, state of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned, residing in Smithfield township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement to,

CHRISTIAN F. SNYDER, Ad'or.

November 24, 1853.—Gt.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monroe, the following Real Estate, formerly of Barnet Walter, late of Middle Smithfield township, in said county, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on

Monday, the 19th day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain messuages or tenements and tracts or pieces of land, situate in said township of Middle Smithfield, viz:

No. 1, adjoining lands of Jonas Hanna, William Overfield and John Merrihew, containing

Seven Acres.

be the same more or less; about five acres of which is cleared and the balance timberland.

No. 2, adjoining lands of William Overfield, John V. Coolbaugh, Thomas Grattan, Martin Courtwright, Emanuel Gansales and John Merrihew, and containing

Forty-six Acres.

be the same more or less; about 14 acres of this tract are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue thereof is well timbered.

The improvements are a **FRAME HOUSE**, 18 feet by 28 feet, and a **LOG STABLE**. There is a well and stream of water near the door.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

SOLOMON WALTER, Ad'or.

By the Court.

M. H. DREHER, Clerk.

November 24, 1853.

Horses for Sale.

The subscriber has at his stable in this Borough, ten young Horses, well broke, for sale.

JOHN PALMER,

Stroudsburg, Nov. 17 1853.